

WEATHER FORECAST:
Probably Local Showers

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SUFFS HOLD RECEPTION IN JAIL

ESOTERIC LEAGUE RESOLUTION TARGET

Illinois Congressman Aims at
D. C. Organization.

PRISON INCIDENTS THE CAUSE

Head of League Denies Supplying
Names of Girls.

Nation-wide investigation by the Attorney General of societies that encourage correspondence between women and inmates of prisons and reformatories was demanded today in a resolution introduced by Congressman Rodenberg of Illinois.

Rodenberg's resolution recited specifically the Oriental Esoteric League of this city, and asked investigation also of similar organizations. The local league has admittedly encouraged correspondence of its women—and girl—members with criminals.

An incident was recorded in newspapers today in which a fourteen-year-old girl was declared to be corresponding with a New York five-time criminal.

Joliet Murders Recalled.

Dr. H. N. Stokes, head of the league, today denied that either the girl or the criminal is a member of his society, as intimated in newspaper dispatches in which Commissioner of Correction Lewis, of New York, denounced the practice.

The resolution by Congressman Rodenberg asks investigation of "the establishment of correspondence between young girls and inmates of penal and reformatory institutions," and directs the Attorney General to report his findings to the House with recommendations of legislation to prevent continuance of this "pernicious, maudlin, and demoralizing practice."

In connection with the resolution, it was recalled that the warden of Joliet, Ill., penitentiary said that the recent uprising of criminals there was partly stirred up by unprintable letters written convicts by members of an "esoteric" society.

Will Press for Action.

"I understand that the Oriental Esoteric League, headed by Dr. H. N. Stokes, of this city, is responsible for this sentimental movement and is the parent of several organizations encouraging correspondence."

WHOLESALE FLOUR PRICE DROPS 50 CENTS A BBL.

Fear of Prosecution of Food Speculators Is Cause.

Wholesale prices of flour dropped from 25 to 30 cents a barrel today from yesterday's prices, which ranged from \$9.50 to \$14 a barrel.

Uncertainty as to what the Government is going to do with food speculators is advanced as the reason for the drop by several large dealers here.

One firm which was selling flour at \$18.50 a barrel ten days ago sold the same flour today for \$14. Other firms have dropped their prices correspondingly.

Prospects for still lower prices are said to be excellent. The spring wheat crop conditions are said to be ideal, and next winter's wheat crop conditions have improved since last May. The price, however, is still double that of last year.

Small reductions on the retail price of flour probably will be made in proportion with the reduced wholesale prices.

ANTI-SLACKER OFFERS HALF-A-MAN MAKE UP

Patriotic Humorist Would Parade
Capital in Queer Garb.

A patriot who ought to be up at the convention of humorists, in New York, applied at the War Department today for permission to walk the streets of Washington clad in a patent suit of clothes of his own designing. This is the description the War Department gave of the suit:

"The suit consists of a half-in-half effect so built that, if you look at him from the right side, the wearer presents the appearance of a khaki clad private of infantry, but the view from the left side shows the astonished spectator a rather effeminately clad civilian wearing a monocle and a straw hat. The placard to go with this make-up is 'Don't be half a man.'"

The suggestion was turned down.

Officials Regret British Decision

Action Barring American-Born Citizens of
Teuton Parentage From Red Cross
Service Is Deplored.

The Washington Times is very glad to announce that hereafter it will publish regularly the Washington letter of Mr. David Lawrence which has become so well known through the columns of the New York Evening Post.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
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Great Britain's statesmanship has been so well-poised in dealing with the United States, so well-informed on the sensibilities of American public opinion that the refusal to permit American-born citizens of German extraction to serve in the Red Cross has brought deep disappointment in Washington to many of those who have hitherto championed the merits of British diplomacy.

The American people, including many German-Americans, have just finished contributing \$120,000,000 to the Red Cross in one of the most remarkable campaigns of its kind in all history. On top of this comes the announcement that Great Britain doesn't want people with German names abroad. Henry P. Davison, of the Red Cross, has unhesitatingly called the attention of Great Britain to its mistake. Colonel Roosevelt, who denounced the hyphen as vigorously as anybody last year, has expressed himself forcefully against the British action. So there is no suggestion of Germanophile leaning in the argument.

Police Seek FUGITIVE FROM ASYLUM'S WARD

Prisoner, Shot During Arrest,
Eludes Hospital Guards.

A city-wide search is in progress today for Joseph Braxton, thirty-two years old, a negro who escaped from the psychopathic ward of the Washington Asylum Hospital shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, by breaking the lock on a bath room door, and climbing down the fire escape to safety.

Braxton was locked up yesterday, charged with housebreaking and with assaulting Policeman G. P. Waite of the Fifth precinct, who shot him in the leg as he was trying to escape. Braxton was taken to the Casualty Hospital, where the bullet was removed, and then taken to the Washington Asylum Hospital.

Major Pullman left his bed soon after being notified of the escape, and took charge of the search. He called out the bicycle reserves of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth precincts, and detailed a couple of Central Office men to join in the hunt. A house-to-house canvass in certain sections of Southeast and Southwest Washington was made, but the man was not located.

Dr. L. F. Zinkhan, superintendent of the asylum, said Braxton smashed the lock with a piece of iron taken from his cot. From the bathroom, Dr. Zinkhan said, the prisoner climbed through a window and down the fire escape.

The American Red Cross is fully competent to pass upon the loyalty of those who enlist, and American officers in charge of the Red Cross abroad are fully able to exercise such discipline as may be necessary in a few cases that could conceivably arise. If there is any discrimination, it ought to be made in the United States, and not by a foreign government. That is the prevalent view here.

Great Britain might argue that the presence of large numbers of Americans with German names is bound to cast suspicion on them. But when the American forces take their stand on the battle line—regulars and conscripted troops—there will be thousands of German-born and American-born of German extraction, ready to lay down their lives.

Both Great Britain and France must get accustomed to the German name. It is not a badge of disloyalty, but in the present war, especially, it is a badge of honor, for it will prove more effectively than any other argument can to the people of Germany that those who have adopted America as a home believe in it so thoroughly that they are willing to die for it.

Unfair Discrimination.
"It is not difficult," says Mr. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross Council, "to appreciate the attitude of the Allied governments, responsive as they are to the sentiments of their peoples. Such a ruling might perhaps be applied in a country containing only a relatively small number of citizens of alien birth. But to apply such an invariable rule with reference to workers from such a people as our own must inevitably result in unfair discrimination against some of our most patriotic and respected citizens."

Great Britain's failure to handle this embarrassing problem with a true recognition of the difficulties which it must introduce for the United States government is particularly surprising because of the extraordinary cleverness exhibited hitherto by the British in respect of American public opinion.

The feeling that Great Britain has made a grievous mistake in diplomacy is growing. Unless the ruling is changed, it will produce friction and dissension that is not in the least commensurate with the military dis-

LEADERS UP IN AIR ON BONE DRY ISSUE

Passage Means Overhauling
of Revenue Bill.

SITUATION NOW COMPLICATED

National Interest Is Centered on
Prohibition Features.

Senate leaders today are up in the air over the outcome of the struggle over the "bone dry" provisions of the food control bill.

Until it is settled what Congress is going to do about the prohibition question, it will be a practical impossibility to make any certain calculations about the war tax bill. If the country is going "bone dry," then the revenue bill will have to be almost entirely overhauled.

The action of the Senate Committee on Agriculture in reporting a prohibition section in the food control bill which shuts off manufacture of whiskey and beer but allows the President to permit manufacture of wine from perishable fruits, instead of simplifying the situation has complicated it.

Message Bombard Senators.

It has centered national attention on the prohibition features of the food control measure and aroused interest in those features greater than in food control.

The result is that from all over the country today Senators are getting letters and telegrams bearing on the liquor question. The dries are bombarding them and urging that the manufacture of liquors be prohibited in drastic fashion.

The opponents of drastic prohibition are fighting the "bone dry" plan and are giving their views to members through letters and telegrams.

With the Senate taking up today the House food control bill, as revised by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, the contest over the bill from now on will be intense. Although there is some talk of a filibuster, it is doubtful whether one will be attempted. Predictions that the food control bill will be passed the coming week were made freely today. It was said few long speeches would be made before the bill is passed.

Will Seek To Save Beer.

The Senators who come from States where wine interests are large are going to exert their efforts to save beer from being banished. Any other course would win for them the hostility of the beer interests, and this might knock out the provision that the President may permit manufacture of wine.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis said today the bill relating to food control and prohibition might be open to the charge that it was a rich man's bill, inasmuch as beer is shut off, while whiskey will not be unless the President commanders whiskey in bond.

That the prohibition of the manufacture of beer is likely to increase materially, rather than diminish, the cost of bread will be the argument presented to the House by Congressman Longworth of Ohio if the food control bill comes back to the lower body with the Senate amendment retained in that measure.

See Higher Bread Prices.

The prohibition section of the Senate bill, Mr. Longworth says, threatens to cripple the plans of Herbert H. Hoover, food administrator, for cheaper bread.

"Malt sprouts," Mr. Longworth explained today, "are procurable only from the malting of grain in the brewing of beer. If no beer is brewed there will be no malt sprouts. Malt sprouts are a necessity in the making of yeast, except in those yeast factories which are equipped to use denatured alcohol in its place. Lack of malt sprouts would reduce yeast production in this country by 50 per cent. The price of bread, I am advised, would be nearly doubled."

Senator Gore, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, was almost buried in telegrams dealing with the prohibition question today. He received between 700 and 800 messages from all parts of the country. A comparatively small number of these favored the shutting down of manufacture of all liquors. The great majority, however, were opposed to prohibition, and especially to stopping the manufacture of beer or of wine.

NEW MARCH FOR 'NAVY DAY'

Souza's "Blue Ridge" Given to the
Public in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Lieut. John Philip Souza's new march, "Blue Ridge," was given its first public rendition today at the "navy day" celebration at the Great Lakes naval training station. It was played by the Great Lakes Band, directed by the "March King" himself.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The American minister, Ira Nelson Morris, and Mrs. Morris were dinner guests of King Gustave at the palace last night.

Washington Rents

Taxes has a brother whose name is RENT.

The question of its payment may come up only once a month, but it is a matter of daily consideration for part of each day's income must go to its settlement.

The problems of housing and of rent are questions of importance to you.

Mr. David Lawrence has written illuminatingly and instructively on the rent question on the editorial page of this paper today.

Mitchell First Officer In Action

Aviation Corps Major Has Distinction of Preceding All Other U. S. Regulars in War Work in France.

PARIS, June 28.—An American army aviator has been in active service, flying over German lines at Verdun and elsewhere during the past week.

He is Major William Mitchell of the aviation section of the Signal Corps. The announcement was made at American army headquarters today.

Mitchell was one of the first regular army officers to reach France after the United States war declaration. Two weeks ago he started a tour of the various French escadrilles, and was recently reported with the Americans in the Lafayette escadrille.

He has the distinction of being the first American regular army officer to "get into action" on the western front in the air. Presumably he acted as observer, with a French army officer as pilot.

Major William Mitchell, referred to in Paris dispatches today as the first American regular army officer to fly over the trenches in action, is an air pioneer.

The honor of being the first regular representative of America's potential air power on the front came to him after he had gained experience and established a reputation for cool daring on the Mexican border, where he saw service last year.

Mitchell's last duties in this country were in connection with preparing America's air fleets for action. He was stationed at headquarters in Washington as head of the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

WAR CHEST BULGES WITH LIBERTY LOAN

Half-Billion Poured Into Treasury
as Second Installment.

America's second broadside of golden pellets was launched at the Prussian imperial militarists today, when more than \$400,000,000 poured into the coffers of the twelve Federal reserve banks as the second payment on the Liberty loan.

When night falls more than \$500,000,000 will be at the credit of the United States Government with which to purchase arms and munitions in its fight against autocratic oppression.

Installment Due Today.
The second installment of 18 per cent fell due today. Those whose subscriptions were reduced will not be required to pay that percentage, as 2 per cent of the original subscription will be applied on the payment due today.

According to Secretary McAdoo's statement when the loan was announced, those who fail to make their second payment today are liable to forfeiture of their bonds and to loss of their first payment.

This ruling was made by McAdoo to protect the loan from being subscribed by German interests, who would then forfeit the bonds, thus making the loan a failure.

THIS HEN NO SLACKER

War Department Clerk's Pullet
"Mere Baby," But on Job.

Wilhelm Fennel, a clerk in the Adjutant General's office, War Department, has a chicken which he believes has broken all records as a layer of eggs.

Hatched February 14, the pullet, a Rhode Island Red, went into the chicken house at the Fennel home Monday, remained a few minutes, and came out cackling. An investigation showed that she had laid her first egg at the early age of 131 days.

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED IN BATTLE

Escadrille Member Shot in Fight
Against Seven Planes.

PARIS, June 28.—According to a report received from the front today, James Hall, of Boston, an American aviator in the Lafayette escadrille, has been killed in an air fight against seven German adversaries.

Hall made his first flight as a Lafayette aviator Sunday. On that date he courageously attacked an enemy plane at the point blank range of twenty yards. The Boche struck back, and Hall fell a thousand yards, but finally regained control of his machine and landed safely.

Details of the encounter in which he is reported to have lost his life are missing.

List of the Lafayette escadrille personnel, as furnished by the Paris war office, do not show "James Hall, of Boston," nor do fairly complete lists of Americans training at French aviation camps list such an aviator. It was possible he was a civilian aviator who paid his own training expenses and then enlisted.

James Norman Hall, of Colfax, Iowa, appears on the list of the Lafayette escadrille.

GEN. SCOTT AT FRONT FOR EXTENDED TOUR

Root and Other Commissioners at
Russ Headquarters.

PETROGRAD, June 27 (delayed).—Major General Scott, chief military member of the American mission, was at the Russian front today for a lengthy tour. Former Senator Root and civilian commissioners will remain for a short time at headquarters. The American party reached General Brusiloff's headquarters yesterday.

While in Moscow, it became known today, Root was forced to go to St. Stephen's Hospital for treatment for a severe cold. Root had made five speeches in one day there with the temperature at 104, and was greatly exhausted. He had entirely recovered today.

VENIZELOS TO TALK LATER

Greek Premier Promises Speech in
A Few Days.

ATHENS, June 28.—"After a few days I expect to have much to say to my beloved Athenians," was Premier Venizelos' salutation to a great crowd that demanded a speech immediately after he and his cabinet had taken the oath of office. "It has been a long separation," he added.

WILL DISCUSS WAR AIMS

Lower House of Austrian Reichsrat
Approves Proposal.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrat has approved the proposal of its presiding officer for a discussion of the preparations and war aims of the nation which would be preliminary to any peace negotiations, according to Vienna dispatches today.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST WILL MARK THE LIBERATION OF SIX IMPRISONED WOMEN

Feminist Party Headquarters to Be Scene of
Celebration Tomorrow For Pickets, Who
Plan to Write Book.

Pale from loss of sleep and nearly twenty-four hours' imprisonment, the six militant suffragettes of the National Woman's Party who were committed to the District jail yesterday for blocking the White House sidewalks, held an impromptu reception for their associates at liberty, who thronged the matron's room at the jail from 9 o'clock this morning until after noon.

The women are determined and apparently cheerful, but they failed to conceal the fact that prison small and prison diet and prison beds were taking a toll of their spirits.

SUFFRAGETTE MENUS

The suffragettes missed at least one good meal. Below is what they would have had if they had been free and had breakfasted at suffrage headquarters and what they got at the District jail:

- At Suff Headquarters—
Sliced oranges
Soft corn bread
Broiled bacon
Fresh eggs
Broiled tomatoes
Coffee or cocoa
At the District Jail—
Boiled rice
Molasses
Bread
Coffee

BABY FALLS 20 FEET, ONLY SLIGHTLY HURT

Doris Tumbles Out Window at
Night—Found by Butcher.

Little Doris Martina Blackwell, eight months old, has a charmed life. Today she fell twenty feet from a second story window to an iron landing, and then tumbled down nine feet steps to a concrete pavement, where a butcher on his way to market found her and carried her to her parents.

About 5 o'clock this morning the baby climbed from its crib to an open window at 1135 Fifth street northwest, and tumbled out without awakening her parents. The first intimation they had of the accident was when Mrs. W. B. Halslip, who occupies the apartment on the first floor, knocked on their door and told them. The butcher, who refused to leave his name with the parents, picked up the baby and awoke Mrs. Halslip, who, in turn, awoke the baby's parents.

A hurry call was sent to the Emergency Hospital, and it was stated today by hospital officials that aside from a broken arm and slight contusions on the head the baby was uninjured.

Blackwell is an employee of the War Department.

UNABLE TO GET BEER, 2,500 GO ON STRIKE

Denied Privilege of Taking Kegs
Into Plant.

HAYONNE, N. J., June 28.—The big plant of the International Nickel Company here was closed yesterday when the twenty-five hundred employees went on strike.

A company of New Jersey infantry in the Federal service was called to guard the works. There was no disorder, although it was believed trouble would result from any effort to start the works with strike-breakers.

The strike grew out of the demands of the employees for 15 per cent increase in pay and the privilege of taking beer into the plant by the keg. They contended that their work was very hot, and that they should have beer while working.

The eight members of a committee that presented the demands to Robert Stanley, superintendent, were promptly discharged. He said the company had increased wages 90 per cent since 1913, and had decreased the hours 30 per cent, and could do no more.

\$12.00 To Niagara Falls and Return. Baltimore & Ohio from Washington. 7:15 A. M. July 6th. Liberal stop-overs, returning within 15 days. Adv.

So far, there has been no complaint, however, even from Miss Lavinia Dock, who is fifty-nine years old.

Breakfast for "Prisoners."

Early today Miss Alice Paul, at suffrage headquarters, began making plans for a breakfast to be given at Cameron House tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock, when the six captives expect to be liberated. The six will be guests of honor and will recite their experiences.

It is planned to hold the breakfast in the garden. Suffragists are paying 50 cents a cover for seats at the breakfast table.

Among the women who have signified their intention of breakfasting in the garden are Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest, Mrs. Paul Desha, Miss Lucy Burns, of W. D. Acough, State chairman of the Connecticut branch; Miss "Lis" Calderhead, of Kansas; Mrs. Weston M. Kays, Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis.

The first night the six suffragists spent in jail was a terror. Warden Kinkhan had provided brand new sheets for the women's cots, and the sheets hadn't been laundered. That made them uncomfortable, and sleep was out of the question, except for cat-naps. The towels were new and unlaundered.

Campaigning in Jail.

The warden evidently went to great pains to see that the women left his jail without any complaint at his treatment, for he gave them permission last night to use the matron's room as conference quarters. He also made no objection to the holding of a suffrage meeting in the jail last night.

It developed today that when the women entered the jail yesterday afternoon several prisoners voluntarily gave up their cells as the suffragettes might have cells "an suite"—or rather six in a row. The food, however, was too much for the Madison place militants. Under the rules of the jail, no knives, forks, plates, sugar, or milk are furnished with meals. Only a spoon and a bowl is provided with the food.

Toilet Articles Brought.

Late yesterday evening suffragettes from local headquarters taxicabbed to the jail with toilet articles and other personal effects of the imprisoned women. They also took them food, which enabled them to fight shy of the prison fare. At breakfast today, however, food was not forthcoming from headquarters in time and the warden had to gulp the breakfast women Zinkhan supplied. It consisted of boiled rice, molasses, bread and coffee.

About 10 o'clock a delegation of women from headquarters appeared with a big supply of magazines, soap, coffee, hot muffins, fruit, nile and sandwiches. So the women sidestepped the warden's lunch of soup and coffee, which was served in a pan and a water-pot with a long spoon.

The warden has made another departure from precedent in giving the women chinaware at their meals. The other prisoners are given a big bowl and a spoon, but the suffragettes were permitted to have china dishes. It has not been necessary, so far, for the women to eat with the other inmates. They are permitted to carry food to their cells.

All morning telegrams of congratulation poured into the District jail and to suffrage headquarters from sympathizers throughout the country, and one of these telegrams was addressed: "District of Columbia Prison House, Women's Section."

Shortage of Paper

At the very outset of the day, the women in jail encountered a paper shortage. They had had no paper when they entered the jail, and evidently the rules forbade placing unlimited paper supplies at their disposal. Later Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, press chairman of the local headquarters, returned with a supply of paper.